

NELSON'S LETTER BARES NEW ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE

In a letter to the Daily Worker, Steve Nelson, Pittsburgh Smith Act victim, revealed yesterday that an unknown assassin last week shot a rifle at his home while he was sitting inside.

Pertinent sections of the letter follow:

"This morning (Oct. 30) while I was reading my mail, another shot was fired through our door. This time a .22 calibre bullet, which ricocheted against the bricks, and therefore did not penetrate through the door. This is the second time that our house has been shot at.

"You remember the hole in the window pane which occurred some time during the trial. I called the police and although they appeared promptly, they looked around, shrugged their shoulders and left.

"What is the reason for these attacks against my home? I need not tell you. It originates in the same cesspool as the attack on Thompson. Of course, all of this is going to be justified by those who mould our ideology today, that everything is proper, even murder, when directed against the Communists. . . ."

Daily Worker

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Arrest 3 More Under Smith Act

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Three Communist and working class leaders were arrested today in Pittsburgh and Brentwood, Pa., in Smith Act frameup charges of "conspiring to teach and advocate violent overthrow of the U. S. Government, it was announced here today by FBI director Edgar J. Hoover. Hoover said the three arrested were:

Martin Chancey; George Watt, 89, who was with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War, and Anthony Kichma-rek.

The Justice Department said the three would be arraigned before U. S. commissioner Edgar Snodgrass, Jr., in Pittsburgh and will be moved to Cleveland for trial.

No Longer on Critical List

The Federal House of Detention at West Street yesterday reported the condition of Robert Thompson, Communist Party leader who was assaulted with an iron pipe in the government jail, as "very good."

Thompson, whose skull was crushed by the attack, is no longer on the critical list. He is still confined to the Prison Ward of Bellevue Hospital, however.

Bail Hearing Monday for James Dolsen

Application for bail for James Dolsen, Daily Worker correspondent who was sentenced Monday to 20 years in Blawnox Workhouse, will be made in Pittsburgh next Monday before the Superior Court, it was learned yesterday.

Dolsen, who was charged with writing articles and making speeches that created "contempt and hatred" for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, is now confined to the County Jail, pending release on bail or transfer to the Blawnox Workhouse.

Steve Nelson, working class leader, who, like Dolsen, was sentenced to 20 years for his political beliefs, yesterday won the right to come to New York to take part in a dinner in his honor tendered by the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. Nelson, expected in New York this evening, was given permission to travel yesterday by the State Supreme Court.

The Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, in a statement protesting the 20-year sentences, urged a mass turnout to the dinner tomorrow (Friday) at Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St.

William Albertson will also be present. Tickets at \$2.50 each, are available from the Civil Rights Congress, 6 E. 17 St., Watkins 4-6256.

Clerics Say Amen To Presbyterian Plea for Liberty

Religious leaders of some of America's leading churches said a fervent "Amen" to the Presbyterian Church's general council warning that McCarthyism and the government's foreign policy are opening the gates to a possible "fascist tyranny" in the U. S. "in the high-sounding name of security."

The Presbyterian council, in a powerful 2,300-word statement to its 8,000 congregations, to President Eisenhower and to all Presbyterians in Congress, urged a face-to-face peace meeting of the heads of all the big powers as the way out of the present impasse which threatens the world. The council also denounced the use of force of the use of "former Communists" whose "uncorroborated word" is sending people to jail and ruining careers.

Finally, the statement warned that the "cold war" had led many top national leaders to use deliberate lying as a justified tactic against "the enemy."

Methodist Church leader Bishop C. Bromley Oxnam, who recently faced the House Un-American Committee, commented as follows:

"The Presbyterian statement is a bugle call summoning men who believe in freedom to defend it.

It serves notice upon political leaders who appear to appease incipient fascism in the name of party unity that the patience of patriotic churchmen is almost exhausted."

A national press service yesterday queried church leaders as to whether they thought fascism or communism was "the main threat."

Typical replies follow:

Rabbi Hillel Silver, Cleveland, said he was "tremendously impressed" with the Presbyterian call. He added, to the press

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Today's Theme Song: 'On, Wisconsin'

Wisconsin gets a lot of unfavorable publicity because of the un-American antics of Joe McCarthy. Yesterday we heard from some REAL Americans from that state. The Freedom of the Press Committee of Milwaukee sent along \$63 from a group of Allis Chalmers workers, and a group of workers from Seaman Body who promise more in the near future. That's what you call voting—for freedom of the press, against McCarthyism.

Also collected by the same Milwaukee group, and sent separately, \$78, and these two amounts led the way in an \$823.50 day which still isn't quite the pace needed to melt that \$20,000 remaining deficit down in time. New York is the city we're looking to especially to come through handsomely on the wings of the

THE PEOPLE ANSWER EISENHOWER

AN EDITORIAL

ONLY EIGHT MONTHS after President Eisenhower was swept into office, there is widespread dissatisfaction with the policies of his administration. In whatever forms are available to them, the people are repudiating those policies in one election contest after another.

That is the significance of Tuesday's election results in New York City, New Jersey and elsewhere, coming on the heels of the Eisenhower defeat in Wisconsin.

What has been repudiated in the first place is the Big Business and anti-labor policies of the Administration.

While foreign policy did not come to the forefront in these contests, the fact that none of the winning candidates campaigned on a sabre-rattling program is itself testimony to the widespread dissatisfaction among the people with the "cold war" policy.

The fact that the winning candidates did not attempt to carry on a McCarthyite campaign, while many of the losers did, is testimony to the profound disapproval of the pro-fascist course of the Senator from Wisconsin. In New Jersey's sixth Congressional District, which elected its first Democrat in years years, victorious Harrison Williams waged an outright anti-McCarthy campaign.

★

We have seen widening differences within the Democratic Party, with labor identifying itself with that section associated with the New Deal tradition.

Labor, the Negro people and the farmers, view the Democratic Party as the vehicle through which they hope to defeat the Eisenhower program. This is the main factor, in our opinion, for the decline of the Rudolph Halley candidacy from main contender for the New York mayoralty in the spring to third place on Tuesday. This is the main factor too, in our opinion, for the showing of the American Labor Party which received approximately the same vote this year as Vincent Hallinan did in '52, although percentage-wise it was somewhat higher on Tuesday.

We agree with the estimate given in the report to the recent national conference of the Communist Party which recognizes the "undisputed fact that the main sections of the popular movement—labor, the Negro people, the poor farmers—have not broken from the Democratic Party, and that there is no immediate perspective that they will do so.

★

Hence, the central task consists in influencing this mass popular base of the Democratic Party, to fully develop its independent political action and organization under conditions in which it is not prepared to form a new party, in which it is striving to advance the electoral struggle for its interests primarily within the framework of the Democratic Party and, in a few cases, within the Republican Party.

The National Committee asserts that this tactic is the key to bringing about a new political realignment in the country on the basis of which labor and its allies will ultimately be able to accomplish their historic task—the formation of a new party of the people."

The labor movement, joined by the Negro people and the farmers, played a decisive role in many of Tuesday's contests. But we note a considerable stay-at-home vote among working people. And among those that voted there was an absence of total enthusiasm which accompanied the campaigns of Franklin D. Roosevelt and

(Continued on Page 6)

Received yesterday	\$ 823.50
Total so far	\$9,172.72
Still to go	\$20,827.28

Send your contributions to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N.Y.; or bring to 35 E. 12th St., 8th floor.

significant electoral stirrings against the administration and in the direction of a labor-backed New Deal coalition.

There is another \$10 from N.M. of Milwaukee, and \$12 from Madison, the state capitol and home of beautiful Wisconsin Uni-

(Continued on Page 2)

Coast Dockers Urge World Trade, Peace

By WILL PARRY

SEATTLE, Nov. 4. — A strongly-worded resolution reaffirming support to world-wide free trade and peace through negotiations was unanimously adopted by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union executive board at its two-day quarterly meeting here. ILWU president Harry Bridges presided at the sessions.

The board also denounced the present arbitrary ruling by the National Labor Relations Board outlawing unions at government whim, charging the NLRB "has come up with a new gimmick to wreck unions which won't conform."

In keeping with the union's militant traditions, the board unanimously voted support to East Coast longshoremen "in their fight for a new and improved contract with the shipowners and in their opposition to the stringent government waterfront regulations directed at (them and) their union."

"Physical, moral and financial support of the entire ILWU" in the event its Hawaiian sugar membership is forced to strike was also pledged.

In its resolution on peace and trade, the ILWU leaders reviewed and restated their union's 1953 convention 10-point program and added:

"The need to put into effect the whole program of the ILWU has become more urgent as the result of the announcement that the most destructive atom and H-bombs are no longer a monopoly of the U. S. Safe, quick and easy wars are no longer in the cards."

The reaffirmed 10-point program includes calls for an end to economic blockades and establishment of free trade throughout the world, and for Eisenhower-Malenkov talks to resolve differences.

In condemning the NLRB's attempt to deprive unions of bargaining rights, the board warned of "severe attacks" on the "effective and democratic functioning of American labor unions." It cited the Goldwater-Rhodes and Butler bills, which it said are "aimed at forcing company union policies and frightened subversive officials" on labor.

The new NLRB fiat, announced ten days ago, would bar any union from participating in representation elections if any of its officers are under indictment for allegedly swearing falsely to Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavits. It would, in effect, subject unions to government screening.

The NLRB, Department of Justice and Immigration & Naturalization Service have not waited for enactment of new anti-labor legislation to devise new attempts to split and weaken labor, the board charged.

Of the NLRB proposal to deprive a union of its rights if any of its officials are indicted, the board said:

"Any union could thus be crippled and busted by indicting its representatives—an easy job for

the Department of Justice, since it requires no hearing of the accused, no proof in court, and no trial, to get an indictment.

Only the most determined opposition of the entire labor movement, including the vast sections which have been lulled into believing that it's not meant for us can stop these latest moves at straitjacketing the American labor movement."

Another resolution denounced

the indictment and persecutions of labor leaders. Named specifically were Julius Empeck of the United Electrical Workers, Hugh Bryson of the Natl. Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards, Ben Gold of the Intl. Fur & Leather Workers, Karyl Larsen of the Intl. Woodworkers, Jack Hall of ILWU and others.

In pledging support to East Coast members of the Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. the board assailed

the union-busting role of waterfront employers, Taft-Hartley injunctions and the raiding "by the leadership of the Seafarers Intl. Union-Sailors Union of the Pacific and Teamsters, who are equally as corrupt as the ILA leadership they seek to replace."

ILWU officers were authorized to take "such steps as they judge to be warranted" to aid the ILA rank and file in cleaning up and democratizing their union. "They

are not to blame and do not deserve to be victimized because of gangster elements in ILA officialdom," said the policy statement.

In addition to Bridges, First Vice President J. R. Roberts, Second Vice President Germain Bucha, Secretary-Treasurer Louis Goldblatt and board representatives from Southern and Northern California, Columbia River, Puget Sound and Gulf, and Canada were in attendance.

CORPORATIONS SHOW PROFIT INCREASE OF 20.2%

By Federated Press

Corporation profits after taxes in the third quarter of this year were 20.2 percent higher than in the same period of 1952, the Wall Street Journal reported this week.

The newspaper's survey of 425 companies in 24 industries showed their total net profits were \$1.46 billion for the third quarter. The 20 percent profit gain compared with a gain of 24 percent in the second quarter and a 10 percent gain in the first quarter over the

similar 1952 periods.

Biggest profit jump was scored by 23 iron and steel companies, a record-breaking 100.8 increase. The industry pushed its net profits up from \$72.9 million in the '52 third quarter to \$146.4 million in the '53 quarter. The steel companies were in operation for only two months of last year's third quarter because of the nation-wide steel strike. Reflected in their huge profits this year are two rounds of price boosts. One went

into effect immediately after the strike and the other was ordered in June, 1953.

Only four industries showed declines in profits from a year ago. Textile profits went down 9.7 percent; office equipment, 6.3 percent; floor covering and coal companies' profits dipped less than 1 percent.

Biggest total profits made by any group were registered as usual by the oil industry, whose take soared 19.1 percent from

\$335.9 million a year ago to \$400.2 million in July-Sept. of '53.

Other profit gains from the '52 to '53 third quarters included: aircraft manufacturers, up 13.7 percent; autos and equipment, 23.8 percent; chain stores, 37.1 percent; drug manufacturers, 13.1 percent; electrical equipment, 8.1 percent; finance companies, 19.9 percent; mining and metals, 58.7 percent; radio and television, 17.7 percent; railway equipment, 24.7 percent; tools and machinery, 16.7 percent.

BRONX MEETING TUESDAY TO LAUNCH SOBELL DRIVE

The Bronx Rosenberg - Sobell Committee will launch its campaign to win a new trial for scientist Morton Sobell with a meeting next Tuesday at 8 p.m. at the Hungarian Restaurant, 2141 Southern Blvd., Bronx.

The meeting will hear a report

on the policies adopted for the nation-wide campaign by the recent Chicago conference.

Helen Sobell, wife of the imprisoned scientist, and Mrs. Rose Sobell, of the Bronx, the scientist's mother, will speak.

Sobell was sentenced to 30 years in Alcatraz on a conspiracy charge in the Rosenberg trial. Admission to the meeting is free.

Layoffs in Plants of Northwest

SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 4 (FP). —The Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. here has announced a layoff of 300 workers in its rolling mill. The cutback was caused by heavy inventories, the company said.

The Bethlehem Pacific Coast Steel Corp. at Seattle said it was laying off 250 of its 1,400 employees. Bethlehem's operations in the Pacific northwest are down 25 percent the company reported.

The wave of cutbacks and layoffs also affected the lumber industry in this area. From Oregon came the report that the Prouty Lumber & Box Co. at Warrenton had shut down its sawmill and would soon close its planing mill. The company, which employs about 200 workers, blamed depressed conditions in the lumber market.

Bethlehem officials said the cutback was merely a return to normal. They said they had assumed for some time that they could not continue to operate on what they called a wartime basis.

Labor observers reported that an immediate effect of the depressed lumber market was to make employers much tougher to bargain with. Negotiations in the lumber industry dragged for nearly 10 months during 1953. Contract talks started in January and the last contract was signed as late as Oct. 18.

Clerics

(Continued from Page 1) query, that "communism should be fought, but there should not be so much frenzy that you destroy the thing you want to save."

Dr. Reuben Nelson, New York, general secretary of the American Baptist Convention, headquarters for northern Baptists:

"I agree with the essential facts. I think fascism is a very real threat. While we are talking about communism, it is very easy for fascist principles to take hold."

The Rev. Bernard R. J. McCracken, minister of the Riverside Church, New York, an interdenominational church representing 30 Protestant faiths:

"I am in hearty agreement with the statement. Our current approach to communism is much too negative. Just because communism has all the dynamic qualities of a religious faith it will not be crushed merely by attempts at suppression, but will have to be answered positively at the ideological level."

"Communism seems to be currently a far greater threat than fascism, but in combatting one we must be careful not to clear the ground for the other."

"As a Christian minister believing in the ultimate supremacy of love over force, I am in favor of a conciliatory attitude toward Russia, and advocate negotiation and conference when there appears to be a genuine disposition on both sides to resort to them."

Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, pastor emeritus of the Riverside Church:

"I thoroughly concur and utter a loud amen. I am delighted with the statement. It is critically necessary that Protestant churchmen wake up and take the measure of the attack on religious liberty that is being made by certain Congressional committee methods."

The Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherill, New York, presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church, declined comment. Similarly no comment was available from Cardinal Spellman, who recently told West European Catholics that McCarthyism in the U. S. A. is here to stay.

FUND DRIVE

(Continued from Page 1)

versity, making a total of \$168 from the state.

Also coming in via mail—most gathered through The Worker coupon books—H.K. of the Bronx, \$2; F.K. of New York, \$5; S.T. of Chicago, \$15; New York, \$5; Mrs. L.K. of Baltimore, \$3 "to the fund drive for Virginia Gardner's series on the Rosenbergs"; Mrs. I.A. of Cleveland, \$3, "and will send more later. I do not know what we would do without The Worker"; \$10 from Chicago; "another \$10 from Schenectady to keep the paper going"; \$4 from Flushing; \$3 from New York; \$10 from New York; \$5 from New York; \$4 from Waterbury, Conn.; \$25 from Chicago.

"Over the counter" at the 8th floor, 35 East 12th St., where you can bring money in person, we received \$7 from Anna of Coney Island; \$2 from Sadie Van Veen, long time fighter for the people; \$100, yes, that's one hundred, from an MD; \$15 from some AFL carpenters; \$9 from Rural Connecticut; S.S. of the Bronx, a monthly contribution toward John Pittman; Sylvia of the Bronx, \$15; Gene of the Bronx brought in \$17; D. of the Bronx, \$5; a visiting couple from Cleveland, \$15; group of Bronx women of the Moshulu area, \$25; Joseph Starobin, \$210, collected for the paper and we should be hearing some details on that; New York Friend of Garment, \$5, and a modest contribution of \$1.50 which made us feel good. It was brought in by a Spanish speaking reader who collected it in quarters in his shop from fellow Spanish-speaking workers who were grateful for the paper's articles on Puerto Rico.

The Madisonites who sent it spread their compliments around, saying, "Please credit to George Morris, Lester Rodney, David Platt and Abner Berry equally, with our hope that you receive \$12,000 more in a hurry."

Lester Rodney's report on the television appearance of the South Korean ambassador was illuminating, as are his freedom of the press analyses. We miss the Roundup of the Negro Press, and would like to see it again as frequently as space permit. . . . Two Readers." (The Negro Press Roundup was resumed in Monday's paper after that was written—ed.)

A reader of Oklahoma City sends \$10 collected from a coupon book and says, "It sure was a shock to all of us here to learn of the attempted murder of Bob Thompson. We should make it cost them, the American fascists, as dearly as possible in prestige. We all here hope for Bob's rapid recovery."

There is \$22 from Pittsburgh and you can be sure they are thinking of Daily Worker writer and veteran labor organizer Jim Dolsen, sentenced to an unbelievable 20 years Monday on the thought-control frameup of "sedition." We are not going to rest here till that Nazi-like sentence is known to the whole country, and reversed as it must be.

A New Yorker who has contributed before sends another \$1 with the note "Read with indignation and the sentence imposed on Jim Dolsen. Twenty years for advocating peace—we must not allow this to happen. Now is the time to fight back, and one way is another small contribution to the paper he represented. Will send money again and again. Yours for peace, Bernard K."

There is \$10 from Schenectady, and \$10 from Rochester, with the latter upstate contributor noting "We waited too long with this Wonder how much money is held up as this was, because of reluctance to send cash through the mails and no other way to stay anonymous?" Well all right, we wonder too. Send it along and we will acknowledge it.

As an echo of the New York mayoralty campaigning, there is \$2 from "Mr. X." \$10 comes from "Friends from Brooklyn." M. S. of Brooklyn sends another \$5 to her "favorite writer." Rodney, \$5 comes from an elderly friend of Davenport, Ia., with an inspiring message of unflinching hope and hatred of those who would stop Americans from thinking. Anonymous of Brooklyn sends \$10, which is his fifth contribution and "there will be more for a wonderful, fighting paper!"

The Minnesota Freedom of the Press Committee notes that the "vicious attack on Robert Thompson has made people angry and resulted in greater response to the Press Fund."

The Committee sends \$37, of which \$37 comes from readers on the Iron Range, who take this way to express their anger and their determination to safeguard rights of political prisoners. Minnesotans and their fellow Dakotans have so far raised some \$428 of the \$500 they're shooting for.

Don't Miss It!

JOSEPH STAROBIN

just returned from

CHINA

and the only American correspondent to have visited liberated

VIET NAM

will tell of his two and one-half year tour in Europe and Asia as correspondent for the Daily Worker

FRIDAY, NOV. 13

MANHATTAN PLAZA, 96 EAST 4th STREET

Ret. 2nd and 3rd Aves. • Adm. 49¢ • Questions from the Door

Charney Vote Put at 2,725

George Blake Charney, People's rights Party candidate for New York County (Manhattan) District Attorney, received 2,725 votes, according to unofficial figures.

Ira Collobin, the American Labor Party candidate, obtained 9,730 votes.

Frank S. Hogan, incumbent, who had the Democratic-Republican-Liberal nominations, was returned to office.

Many asked about the "missing vote"—the gap between the 9,730 for Collobin and the 17,323 for Arthur Schutler, ALP candidate for Comptroller, who topped the party's vote in Manhattan. It was generally regarded as highly improbable that so many ALP voters would have left Collobin's line blank.

Observers pointed out that last year the vote for Communist leader Benjamin J. Davis, running for City Council on the People's Rights Party, was raised by later official figures released to the press by police officials.

Charney went on the ballot after receiving 10,000 petition signatures in a 10-day drive.

Nation's Voters Give Sharp Rebuff To Eisenhower's Big Business Regime

Two anti-Eisenhower victories in New Jersey—one in a congressional district never held by the Democrats before—were the loudest in a series of election outcries against the Republican administration that echoed Tuesday throughout the nation. Robert B. Meyner, 45-year-old

lawyer, rocked the GOP in a landslide victory over Paul L. Troast, Republican candidate for whom Eisenhower had made a last-minute stump plea. Meyner won the governorship by a plurality of more than 155,000. His latest to-

tal was 959,932 to Troast's 804,111.

Even a greater rebuff to Eisenhower was the victory of Harrison Williams, Democrat, over Republican George Hetfield in a district

never won by the Democrats before. The battle saw-sawed through the day and late into the night as returns gave first one and then the other an edge. But a final count showed Williams, 68,793 and Hetfield, 66,796, in the by-election for Congress.

The Meyner victory broke a 10-year Republican grip on the Jersey state apparatus in Trenton, and climaxed one of the most bitter election campaigns in the country. Troast, while exposed during the peak of the race as one of the Republican big-wigs who sought to win a parole for convicted labor extortionist Joe Fay, was believed to have suffered most because of the anti-Eisenhower tide evident everywhere.

CONGRESS ELECTION

This public reaction to the administration's brazen Wall Street attacks on workers, farmers, consumers and all businessmen, was made more emphatic in the Democratic upset in the Sixth Congressional District of New Jersey. Encompassing all of Union County, the vote there was a reversal of the election last year, which gave the GOP nominee a 54,000 majority.

President Eisenhower reacted to his political reverses in New Jer-

sey and New York by telling reporters, "I've lost skirmishes before."

Eisenhower, at his weekly news conference, declined to analyze specific factors in the Republican defeats. But he insisted the political climate would change when the people learned what he proposed in the program he was going to present to Congress.

Rep. Clarence J. Brown (R-O) yesterday said "The people voted (in 1952) for a change and they don't feel they got it."

Eisenhower said he thought the kind of change the American people wanted was an orderly and progressive process, and he declared the people would get it.

AFL president George Meany said the GOP reversals was the result of Republican "promises without performance." The issue, he said, was clearly the Eisenhower policy, and the result showed that "an admirable personality is no substitute for performance." The American people, he added, "will not move backward and will not tolerate a loss of the gains won by labor over many years of struggle."

Jack Kroll, director of CIO Political Action Committee, said the election showed the people's anger "at the high-handed methods of big business in taking over and running the government."

In Kansas City, Harry Truman said: "It shows the Democrats still believe in the New Deal and the Fair Deal, and the people do, too."

Sen. Wayne Morse (Ind-Ore), said, "The election is further proof that the voters are beginning to recognize that they made a great mistake a year ago in electing Eisenhower and Nixon. The election was a vote against big business control of the government."

Returns for the Communist Party candidates for the New Jersey State Assembly have not been made available yet. The candidates were Charles Nusser, running in Essex County and Bert Salwen, Mercer County. Past experience indicates it may take a week to obtain the figures.

JERSEY CP STATEMENT

"The landslide defeat of Troast," it was declared yesterday by the state board of the New Jersey Communist Party, "is an overwhelming protest against the anti-labor reactionary offensive of the Eisenhower administration."

"The election of Meyner," the board added, "is a mandate for a people's program in the state, for progressive, liberal legislation to meet the pressing needs of labor, the Negro people, farmers and youth. The election returns are a stinging rebuke to corrupt

N. Y. Landslide Sweeps in 3 Negroes, One Puerto Rican

By MICHAEL SINGER

Democratic leaders were eyeing the gubernatorial and state legislative races next year with a confidence they have not felt since the hey-day of the Roosevelt era, following the sweeping victories of their ticket in New York City Tuesday. The impact of the

1,021,488 landslide victory of Robert Wagner, Jr., over his nearest mayoralty opponent Republican Harold Riegelman, swept into office all but four of the Democrats on the ticket. Wagner's plurality of 360,078 was the highest of any successful mayoralty candidate in the past eight years.

Sweeping as was this anti-Dewey tide, the significance of the elections included many other phases.

Among the 47 Democrats elected were three Negroes and one Puerto Rican, and in each instance the victory made municipal history. The age-old jimcrow barriers on the Board of Estimate were smashed. A Negro was elected to a Brooklyn Municipal Court bench for the first time. And the scope of these victories revealed a deepening Negro-white solidarity and democratic unity.

In the contest for Manhattan Borough President, which saw four Negroes vying for the post, Democratic Assemblyman Hulan Jack received 214,302 over Republican Elmer A. Carter, who had 135,429. Jack's two votes on the Board of Estimate will be one of the decisive factors in the new Wagner Administration.

The possibility for a local FEPC and a vigorous civil rights pro-

gram for Negroes, Puerto Ricans and minorities is vastly enhanced. Jack, as the first Negro ever elected to Borough President in Manhattan, can deny job contracts and purchasing bids to any company practicing discrimination, a powerful weapon in the general struggle to eradicate jimcrow and bias in the city.

FLACC'S VICTORY

Other victories for Negro and minority representation included the election of Lewis S. Flagg to the Municipal Court in Brooklyn, and of Walter Gladwin, Negro, and Felipe N. Torres, Puerto Rican, to the State Assembly from the Bronx.

Flagg, the first Negro ever elected to a Brooklyn judgeship—received 25,913 votes to 10,332 for his nearest opponent, William H. Staves, Republican, also a Negro candidate. Schor, the Impeller-appointed incumbent in the district, which covers Bedford-Stuyvesant, was a dismal third with 6,332.

A former president of the Brooklyn and Long Island Lawyers Association, chairman of the N. A. A. C. P. Legal Redress Committee, and one of the most prominent

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N. Y. AND BUFFALO LEAD IN STATE BLOW TO REACTION

The loudest blasts against reaction in New York State last Tuesday came from its largest cities—New York and Buffalo.

Highlighting the state elections were the victories of a Negro and a Puerto Rican to the State Assembly—the first time in legislative history that a member of either minority sat in Albany from the Bronx. Both Walter Gladwin, Negro, and Felipe N. Torres, Puerto Rican, were named by the Democratic Party to fill vacancies.

In New York City the Democratic mayoralty candidate Robert F. Wagner swamped Harold Riegelman, his GOP opponent by a 361,000 plurality, while in Buffalo Steven Pankow, Democrat, routed Republican fire commissioner Harold R. Becker to end an eight-year GOP reign in the 15th city of the nation.

Other upsets in traditional Republican upstate strongholds occurred in Dunkirk, where Bernard Dougherty defeated incumbent Republican Walter Murray, and

in Binghamton, where Democratic Mayor Donald W. Kramer defeated former Congressman Edwin A. Hall.

In Tonawanda, Democrat Eugene H. Duffy unseated incumbent Republican Mayor Arnold Gath and GOP rule was overthrown in Beacon and Batavia. In Batavia the Democrats elected their first mayor in 14 years.

Dr. Robert Kerr, Democratic mayor of Cortland, swept back into office and carried three Democratic aldermen along with him in this steel town. In Port Jervis, the GOP mayor James E. Cole barely missed defeat, by a margin of 25 votes.

Even in seemingly impregnable GOP fortresses the Dewey machine spluttered and was slowed. Though the GOP made a nearly clean sweep in Nassau and Suffolk counties, the margin of victory which in former years was 3 to 1 was whittled down considerably.

In Westchester, perennially a three to one majority for Republicans, the lead was cut to below

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Eisenhower Gives Hasty No To Soviet Bid for Big 4 Meet

Daily Worker Foreign Department

In line with the new psychological warfare theme that the Soviet Union opposes negotiations, President Eisenhower yesterday told his news conference that the latest Soviet note indicates Moscow intends "to create as many difficulties as possible" to a Big Four meeting.

Eisenhower read a statement declaring the Soviet note rejects the invitation sent by the three Atlantic bloc powers to a Nov. 9 meeting at Lugano, Switzerland, on Germany and Austria.

However, as of late yesterday newspapers had not yet received details of the Soviet note, which it

was estimated, did not arrive in Washington till late Tuesday night. Between its arrival and the President's news conference, there

fore, only the briefest attention could have been given to the note, and it would appear that Eisenhower followed a pre-judged attitude.

General proposals contained in the Soviet note, as reported by U. S. news agencies from London and Paris, included bids for a conference of the five Great Powers, for a separate four-power foreign ministers conference on Germany, and for handling the Austrian State Treaty through normal diplomatic channels. These proposals

can hardly be twisted into a flat assertion that the Soviet Union does not want to negotiate.

Eisenhower reportedly said the Soviet Union is "injecting impossible conditions regarding the European Defense Community, the NATO system of collective security, and the position of Communist China." But this is tantamount to saying the U. S. deems it possible to negotiate seriously for a relaxation of tension while simultaneously rearming the former Nazi Wehrmacht, establishing new war bases and Atlantic pact alliances and continuing discrimination against five hundred million Chinese people.

Marcantonio Leaves ALP; Pledges Fight for Progress

Vito Marcantonio yesterday resigned as State Chairman and as a member of the American Labor Party. He stated that the ALP, "because of its inherent division, has ceased any longer to be the effective instrument for independent political action in the state of New York."

Marcantonio's resignation after 16 years of leadership in the ALP, followed by less than a day the election returns which gave Clifford T. McAvoy, the party's Mayoralty candidate, 54,372 votes.

McAvoy's failure to get 100,000 votes, said Marcantonio, "is due exclusively to the continued de-

bate from which ensued confusion and paralysis of the campaign."

The "minority," he said, "continued to debate throughout the campaign until the eve of the election and even on Election Day. As a result, we were never able to launch an effective campaign."

The fact that McAvoy received 54,372 votes proves that we could have received 100,000 votes if we had had a united campaign."

"The law requires that the ALP must receive 50,000 votes for Governor in 1954 to remain on the ballot. This cannot be achieved, for the majority still insists, the

(Continued on Page 6)

On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

The Racist Record of Sen. Joseph McCarthy

WHEN A MAN named Franklin Delano Roosevelt sat in the White House, men like the present junior senator from Wisconsin, Joseph McCarthy, sniped at the progressive American tradition from underground. The men who admired Hitler then had to muffle their rantings with the spurious slogan of "America First." Now it is different.

The center of the "anti-Bolshevik crusade" has shifted from Berlin, since that fateful 1945 spring day when Red Army soldiers, fighting World War Two's last battle, left the Nazi Reich Chancellery a rubble of hot and twisted stones and steel. Truman moved the anti-Communist headquarters to Washington, and characters like Joseph McCarthy, front men for the greedy money changers, crawled from their holes and assumed positions as statesmen of the "New Order," American style.

It was inevitable that the leading "New Order" statesman, McCarthy, would follow the Hitler pattern of racism. And we are indebted to the monthly magazine, "Jewish Life," in its current (November) issue, for a detailed analysis of McCarthy's through anti-Negro position. We had known all along that McCarthy, whose specialty has been "security," never once intimated that he thought racism might be a threat to the security of the United States.

Jewish Life's analysis shows that McCarthy has viewed every attack on racism as an attack on the security of the nation,

and he has branded the most outspoken opponents of racism as "security risks."

IN THE BANNING of books, McCarthy has caused to be removed from overseas libraries by a compliant State Department most important books on the Negro question in the United States. And McCarthy's attacks have not discriminated as between Marxists and anti-Communists. In fact he has removed Gunnar Myrdal's "American Dilemma," which was in fact a study aimed at counteracting Marxist theory on the Negro question. His peeve with the Myrdal study is that it had to deal with facts concerning the jimcrow ways of life in America.

Walter White, another anti-Communist author, was hit when his book on wartime Negro experiences, "A Rising Wind," was banned. Later, after many protests, White's book was returned to the overseas library shelves. But three medical books by Dr. Bernhard Stern were banned; Howard Fast's "Freedom Road," a novel on Reconstruction in South Carolina, probably the most widely read book by an American author, has been removed, as were all of the works of Dr. Herbert Aptheker, a leader in the study of Negro history.

And what should deeply pain scholars and book lovers was McCarthy's removal of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois's great classic, "Black Folk Then and Now," and other books by one of

America's leading historians, sociologists. The booklet, "Races of Mankind," by Drs. Gena Weltfish and Ruth Benedict, was a part of the U. S. Army's orientation courses during World War Two. But this refutation of facism by two American scholars proved too much for McCarthy—down it came from the shelves.

THE LIST is too long to detail here, but the reader can get the point.

Other phases of McCarthy's anti-Negro activity dealt with in Jewish Life include his racist associates and backers from Gerald L. K. Smith, the old Hitler admirer and Roosevelt-hater, to the Texas oil millionaires who have not yet learned to use the word "Negro" when referring to Negroes. And we are thankful to the editors of Jewish Life for drawing together in their article the wide protest against McCarthy and McCarthyism from the organizations and organs of the Negro people.

There is a movement, not formally connected, involving just about every Negro church and every social, fraternal and civil rights group, against McCarthy. These groups came to the defense of Mrs. Eslands Robeson, Dorey Wilkerson and others when they were witnesses before the McCarthy witchhunters. The editors conclude:

"The Negro people, their leaders and their press have put up a united and vigorous protest to McCarthy that is unique in American life today."

McCarthy, the editors assert, is both anti-Negro and anti-Semitic and they stamp him "the fullblown fascist that he is." And if you don't get and read the entire article consider and heed its warning:

"These are grim facts which all Americans, Negro and white, Jewish and non-Jewish, had better examine closely."

American circles—trade unionists, Socialists of all schools, writers, journalists, diplomats and not least of all among jittery capitalists, over what was then called "the new social experiment." There was a flood of books from 1917 on through the 20's, by writers like John Reed, Bessie Beatty, Isaac McBride, Louise Bryant, Arthur Ransome, Albert Rhys Williams, William Z. Foster, Sydney and Beatrice Webb, Upton Sinclair, Bernard Shaw and Clare Sheridan (the English sculptor).

The hitherto unknown works of Lenin were translated and widely distributed. Even the Rand School here in N.Y. published "Soviets at Work" by Lenin, thanks undoubtedly to Alexander Trachtenberg, who then was in charge of its educational department.

Many workers and professionals of Russian birth returned joyously to their homeland—to help build Socialism. Many Americans visited the Soviet Republic.

There were trade union delegations from the U.S.A., Canada, England and Ireland as well as continental countries. Their reports were widespread. Technical aid organizations were set up. Some North Dakota farmers and skilled New Jersey mechanics volunteered their services to help set up tractors and machinery.

Trade unions, like the Amalgamated Clothing Workers under the leadership of Sidney Hillman, organized to help establish textile mills and clothing factories. It was a mere drop in the bucket for that vast country, but it showed the solidarity the American workers felt for the Russian people in their heroic efforts to industrialize their country.

It was then a backward agrarian country with a few indus-

PEACE NOTEBOOK:

Echoes Pope's Plea To Bar "ABC" War

POPE PIUS XII'S recent plea to abolish "ABC war"—war of atomic bombs, biology and chemistry—by international agreement, has found its echo here in many forms. The Pope asked "Is it not possible to proscribe and effectively eliminate ABC war by international accords?"

An editorial cartoon in the New Orleans States pictures humanity as a simply robed woman holding in one hand a paper labelled "ABC Weapons." With the other hand she is pointing to a paper labelled "A Compact for Peace," and is addressing the world, in the form of a globe-headed man sitting at a desk, asking him "Don't you know your ABC's well enough to write something that will work?"

Reader Argues with Trib on Guiana

STILL ANOTHER letter in the N. Y. Herald Tribune rebukes that paper for its editorial stand behind the British in the crude suppression of the democratic rights of the people of British Guiana. It follows:

"The recent, rapid events in British Guiana, and your editorial defense of the British military coup in that country, are in no way compatible with the great traditions of American democracy."

"The British 'foresaw' a 'Communist' coup is only their version, and open to discussion to say the least. Surely it is less than a fair excuse."

"It seems to me, unless we protest this unusual interference, we leave ourselves open to world-wide criticism, i.e., that we believe in democratic elections when they go to our side, but not when the victory lies with the so-called opposition."

"BERNARD ISAACSON, New York."

'Suppose Russian Troops Occupied Mexico'

THE BLUNT WRITING syndicated columnist Louis Bromfield, a bitter and unswerving attacker of socialism and the economies "behind the Iron Curtain," is still constantly scornful of the hoax of Soviet aggression. In a clipping sent from the New Haven Journal Courier, he writes:

"Suppose Russian troops occupied Mexico as we occupy Korea, suppose she worked constantly to incite Canada and the Central Americas to form a military alliance against us. Suppose the Russians had air bases about where Vancouver, Canada, is, or in the East Indies or in Panama. And then constantly declared that the U. S. was their one enemy in the world. Well, suppose all of that, and you have a pretty good picture of what we look like to the Russians. Now and then we need a little objectivity."

Detroit Woman Raps Training for War

"IF WE DESIRE PEACE, STOP TRAINING FOR WAR," is the compelling three-column headline over the letter column of the Detroit Free Press. The letter (which unknowingly reflects war propaganda by lumping Hitler and Stalin together) follows: "Our people have made it very plain, I believe, that they do not want Universal Military Training, that they wanted to end the Korean situation, and that they do not choose to become a military nation."

"In spite of this the draft boards continue to take youngsters in their minority years. . . . I read that we have troops stationed in 49 of the 96 nations of the world."

"Recently an editorial of yours wondered at the fact that for the first time Americans were not showing the 'bring the boys back home' attitude. A more recent editorial, 'H-Bomb Threat Builds Up Jitters,' is the answer. As long as the people can be kept in a frenzy of fear they will not question the ever-increasing power of the military element."

"For friends' sons and the grandchildren and great-grandchildren I hope to have, I am frightened. If this pattern of peacetime training for war continues, they will be born, not in my beloved land as I have known it, but in a land ripe for a Hitler or a Stalin."

MARGARET RASCH, Detroit."

tries, its people illiterate, its vast natural resources as yet undiscovered. Tzarist Russia relied on foreign products and foreign raw materials. It was exploited by foreign capital like a colonial possession.

In 1923, Stalin stated: "The conversion of our country from an agrarian into an industrial country able to produce the machinery it needs by its own efforts—this is the essence, the basis of our general line!"

Along with this went the introduction of collective scientific cultivation of the soil to increase its productivity and to create a better life on the countryside—"not by pressure but by example and persuasion," as Stalin advised.

It is well for humanity that these two great strides forward, necessary to building Socialism, were successfully achieved between 1921 and 1941, when the Nazis hurled their powerful army against the Soviet Union. If she had not adequately developed her basis industry and agriculture and build her Red Army, she could not have defended her country and the world—as she did. It was done by great labor, sacrifice and devotion.

Again the Soviet Union fought for four years to expel the hordes of Hitler from her soil and to drive them to final defeat in Berlin. Her own progress was stopped. Vast areas of her country were devastated. Her losses of human life and property were so great as to be almost incalculable.

IT WAS ONLY a few short years ago when General MacArthur said, "The fate of civilization rests upon the worthy banners of the Red Army." The American people felt close and friendly to the Soviet people then. Their armies met and fraternized. But the ruling class of America, far more fearful in 1945 than they were in 1917—picked up where they had pretended to leave off during the war.

The big lies, slander and abuse of the USSR were renewed with increased fury and ferocity. But the pioneer land of Socialism went serenely on to rebuild and to carry out anew her plans for a new society. In spite of every difficulty the Soviet Union flourishes to celebrate her 36th birthday the day after tomorrow. Congratulations!

A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

How Socialism Began

THERE CAN BE no adequate evaluation or appreciation of the progress that the Soviet Union has made in the last 36 years, unless we take into account the difficulties that had to be overcome since its origin. Even if the Soviet Union had been able to proceed immediately in 1917 to the task of developing the economy of the country to feed, clothe, house and raise the cultural level of the people, it would have been a gigantic undertaking. But before the Soviet Government could proceed, they had to fight for four more years for the right to run their own country in their own way, as I described in my last column.

The Red Army was born in this struggle. They lacked military supplies, were blockaded, with food supplies cut off. The justice of their cause, the strength of their leadership, and the support of their own people sustained them. Around the world the cry, "Hands off Russia" rang out from workers, in France, England and the U.S.A.

When the civil war was finally defeated and the last invader-interventionists had left their soil, the Soviet people had suffered seven years of devastating war. Only then could they begin to build the new Socialist society, which they had proclaimed in 1917.

IT WOULD BE HARD to say now which of the decrees of the new government created the greatest interest abroad. The first one was a "Decree of Peace" on Nov. 8, 1917, called for "a just and democratic peace—without annexations and indemnities."

The second was a "Decree on Land," which abolished private ownership of the land and all the natural resources, and declared them to be the property of the people. This was followed by a decree nationalizing all large scale industry.

There was a decree called "The Declaration of Rights of the Peoples of Russia," guaranteeing complete equality and self determination to all nationalities formerly subject to Russia, which Lenin described as "a prison of nations."

The Church (Greek Orthodox) and state were separated and the school taken away from the direction of the church.

And there was a decree establishing complete equality for women, a most revolutionary step in the world of that day, when women did not even vote in the USA, Great Britain or France and the women were in a medieval status in many parts of what had been the czarist empire.

THERE WAS tremendous interest in the 20's among all

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DOLSEN AND O'KONSKI

SECRETARY DULLES told newsmen Tuesday that Rep. Alvin O'Konski (R-Wis) could not be considered as having violated the Logan Act, which provides the penalty of imprisonment and fine for any American citizen who attempts to influence a foreign government in relation to any dispute involving the U. S.

This is hardly surprising, coming from Dulles.

O'Konski had written Syngman Rhee, urging him forcibly to seize and retain the Korean and Chinese prisoners of war now under custody to the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission. O'Konski hailed Rhee to the skies, and begged him to "free" these POWs as he had "freed" the 27,000 others shortly before the Armistice was signed at Panmunjom.

Since Dulles entered a secret agreement with Syngman Rhee to act in concert on Korean matters, the Secretary's position is consistent. O'Konski is only backing up Dulles. The fact that in doing so he violated a federal law is hardly repugnant to Dulles, who has never cared a whit for scruple if it obstructed his aim.

THIS BLANK CHECK for O'Konski and any other American so minded contrasts sharply with the 20-year prison sentence, that is, the death sentence, imposed by an O'Konski-minded Pennsylvania judge on 68-year-old Daily Worker correspondent James Dolsen.

Maybe Henry Cabot Lodge and James F. Byrnes will cite this contrast in the United Nations committees to prove how the Eisenhower Administration is devoted to "individual liberty," "freedom of the press," and "justice!"

For what Dolsen did his whole life long was to stand in the forefront of every struggle of American working men and women to improve their livelihood, organize unions, save the Bill of Rights, stop racist crimes against Negroes and Mexicans, and preserve the peace.

O'Konski, according to the AFL Labor's League for Political Action, voted in favor of Taft-Hartley and against portal-to-portal pay, public housing, rent control, price control and taxes on excess profits. That is, O'Konski has consistently opposed measures in the interests of the working men and women of the U. S.

He has also been one of the most rabid of the anti-Soviet fire-eating demagogues, sparing no effort (or taxpayers' dollars) to make propaganda designed to heat up tension and promote a third world war.

Now comes the pay-off. Dolsen, the patriotic American who dares to speak out, gets a prison term which in effect would be a death sentence. O'Konski, the toady of Syngman Rhee, who has used his position in Congress to injure the American people and their national interest, gets a hearty "well done" from Foster Dulles.

Go ahead, Lodge and Byrnes, let's hear you try to alibi this one!

SAVE THE DANIELS COUSINS!

THE NORTH CAROLINA gas chamber will claim the lives of two innocent Negro youths tomorrow morning unless the people of the United States intercede!

Bennie and Lloyd Ray Daniels were consigned to the death chamber when the U. S. Supreme Court under Chief Justice Earl Warren refused for the second time to review their 1949 "convictions" for the murder of a white taxi driver.

The two young cousins have been in the death house for five years. They were only 16 and 17 years old when they were tried before an all-white jury.

"Evidence" against them consisted of the classic white supremacist tool, two forged "confessions," written in perfect legal language despite the fact that the two youths were only semi-literate at the time.

The higher courts—cynically flouting the legal process—have repeatedly refused, on one pretext or another, to review the merits of the case.

The Daniels Defense Committee in Durham, has declared:

"Now only clemency by Gov. William B. Umstead can save the lives of Bennie and Lloyd Ray Daniels. The people of North Carolina and the nation CANNOT and MUST NOT allow these two innocent Negro men to be sacrificed."

We strongly endorse that appeal and urgently call upon our readers to flood the Governor's office at Raleigh with telegrams and phone calls urging clemency. Each of us must guarantee as many appeals as is humanly possible to prevent this barbaric act.

Reporters Interview Trieste Communist Party's Secretary

By NELL CATTONAR

TRIESTE, Nov. 4.—Vittorio Vidali, legendary figure of the Spanish Loyalist Army, known in three continents as an anti-fascist hero, and presently general secretary of the Communist Party of the Free Territory of Trieste, conducted a press conference here recently to clarify the position of his party with respect to the so-called "deadlock" over Trieste. Among those present were representatives of the major newspapers of the U.S., France, England, Italy, Germany and Switzerland, AP and UP. As flash-bulbs popped and movie machines ground away, several scenes were recorded for television. The large number of correspondents, and the entire atmosphere were proof of the decisive role which the Communist Party of Trieste is exercising in the present controversy over the future of this unhappy area.

"It is our opinion," said Vidali, "that there is less disagreement between the Italian Government and the Yugoslav Government today than 10 days ago. They are both agreed that there is to be no more peace treaty with Italy (which provides for the creation of the Free Territory of Trieste). They agree that the city of Trieste shall be administered by the Italian Government; they agree that the Slovenian area shall go to Yugoslavia, and both agree that foreign troops shall remain in Zone A."

The representatives of the U.S., Great Britain and France, at their meeting in London last week, formulated three proposals: 1) the gradual transfer of civil administration of Trieste from the Allied Military Government to the Italian Government; 2) A conference of the Big Five for the transfer of power; 3) putting

the Anglo-American Note of October 8 into effect after Tito renounces his claims to Zone A, and after Fella denounces his claims to Zone B.

At present the entire question is in the hands of the diplomats, and of course is "top-secret." The communique from London was an expression of this diplomatic secrecy; the next communique probably will be based on agreements reached.

Both the fascists and the Titoites in Trieste are busily conducting their provocative activities, with little or no interference from the authorities, while every obstacle is placed in the way of the peace movement of Trieste to prevent even the collection of signatures to a petition protesting the splitting up of the Territory of Trieste, and calling upon the UN to apply the Peace Treaty.

AMONG THE QUESTIONS asked of Vidali at the close of his report were a number of provocative queries, raised by the Titoite "Tanjug" Press service, fascist newspapers, and others. One such question was: If the Yugoslav troops invade Zone A, what will be the position of the Communists?

Vidali shot back: The Tito regime has promised to hang the Communists in Zone A. We don't want to be hanged, nor do we intend to flee; we'll remain right here and defend our homes and our land.

Another question "You have said the Communists of Trieste will battle Yugoslav troops in case of invasion of Zone A. What will you do if the Italian Army moves into Zone A?"

Reply: In that case we will establish the strongest possible ties with the great democratic, political, trade union movements, and together we will struggle

for the defense of liberty, of democratic and national rights, for the solution of the problems of all the people of Trieste, Italian and Slovenian.

The representative of the N.Y. Herald Tribune, as well as the correspondent of the United Press, were ready with their stock questions: "Do you intend to establish a Communist State, if the Free Territory of Trieste is properly constituted under the U.N.P?" and "If you create a Communist State in Trieste, will you respect religion and democratic rights, or will you create a puppet government here?"

The last questioner, from the Associated Press, wanted to know whether the Communists of Trieste would continue to struggle for the independence of the Free Territory of Trieste if Italy becomes a Communist country.

Vidali sharply retorted: We have no desire to discuss hypotheses, nor are we interested in a trip to moon. But you may be sure that we will always be firm in our position to aid in every way all movements of the people for democracy and for a world of peace and progress.

VIDALI during his statement made the interesting revelation that the recent demonstrations in Zagabria, Belgrado and elsewhere in Yugoslavia, when the windows of British and American embassies were smashed, etc., were the first popular demonstrations since the rupture of Yugoslav-Soviet relations. He underlined the fact that while the Tito government has never been able to mobilize the people against the turning over to Italy first popular outburst the Yugoslav people not only protested against the turning over to Italy of Zone A of Trieste, but the revulsion of the Yugoslav people against British and American

Who Has the 'Liquid Savings'?

By Labor Research Association

AS THE AMERICAN economy heads into a period of "recession" the defenders of the monopoly system, now called "free enterprise," tend to stress the so-called cushioning factors that might ease the downturn.

One of those always mentioned is the supposed large liquid savings of the people. Total liquid assets are estimated at around \$98 billion as of the beginning of 1953. These include family bank accounts, postal savings, government bonds and shares in savings and loan associations. (If cash were included the total would of course be considerably greater.)

These estimates are based on a survey annually for the Federal Reserve Board by the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan.

The investigators found that 10 percent of the families of the country, ranked by size of liquid asset holdings, held 66 percent of the total. By contrast 50 percent of the families held only 1 percent of the total.

And about 20 percent of all families (some 10,800,000) held no liquid assets at all. (See our November Economic Notes).

The figures can be given this way. Of the \$98 billion in so-called liquid savings held by all families in the country:

The top 10 percent of all held \$64 billion, or 66 percent.

The next 10 percent held \$17 billion, or 17 percent.

The next 30 percent held only \$16 billion, or 16 percent.

The bottom 50 percent held only \$1 billion, or 1 percent.

A slight increase in concen-

tration of such liquid assets in the hands of the top few is also shown in the latest report. This found that the proportion of all liquid assets held by the highest tenth had increased from 64 percent in 1950 to 65 percent in 1952, and to 66 percent in 1953. (See also our Labor Fact Book XI).

THE TOP 10 PERCENT, as classified above, probably includes many of the so-called middle classes as well as the wealthy. As for the share in savings of the real "upper crust," it has been estimated by Prof. J. K. Butters and associates at Harvard that the top one percent of income receivers during the period 1947-1950 held between 30 percent and 35 percent of the total.

In addition to these liquid investible funds held by the few at the top, it should be noted that the stockholders of corporations are technically owners of millions of dollars that represent the undistributed profits of American corporation. These amounted to around \$50 billion for the period 1947-1950. As the top one percent, in terms of income, own around 65 percent of the total corporate stock of the country they, therefore, have also the effective ownership and control of the mass of these billions of undistributed corporate profits.

If we average the share of this top one percent in the undistributed profits of the country, as well as their share of individual savings, it is clear that this millionaire element owns between 50 percent and

55 percent of all savings, individual and corporate combined.

Actually, the concentration of corporate ownership is even greater than this. Prof. Butters and associates estimated that from 65 percent to 70 percent of the total holdings of marketable stock are concentrated in the hands of those with a "net worth" of \$250,000 or more, which is "a relatively small fraction of one percent of the population."

On the other hand, it should be noted that when arranged by size of money income before taxes, one-tenth of all family units in the country are shown as receiving less than \$1,000 in income in the year 1952. And about 28 million families, or more than half (52 percent), had less than \$4,000 last year.

Keep in mind, in this connection, the fact that the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' budget for a family of four requires more than \$4,000 a year. It is obvious that most families in these circumstances have been unable to save anything for the days of "readjustment" ahead.

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THE PEOPLE ANSWER

(Continued from Page 1)

Fiorello LaGuardia. This is not surprising. Because what differentiated the New Deal from the so-called Fair Deal was that the New Deal was grounded upon friendly relations with the Soviet Union to maintain peace rather than upon the "cold war," upon a struggle against fascism rather than upon concessions to McCarthyism.

IN NEW YORK CITY, the labor movement, along with the Negro people, played the major part in defeating the Dewey-Farley conspiracy to take over the city through one of its stooges, in dramatically winning new triumphs for Negro representation, and in bringing about a large measure of unity behind a candidate who made major commitments to the people.

The Daily Worker is proud of whatever contributions it may have made to the course of this campaign and congratulates its readers on the role they played.

The Daily Worker began to develop its election policy as early as last winter and continuously developed it and adjusted its emphasis as the situation itself developed and changed.

- Last February and March, during the session of the legislature, we encouraged the struggles against the impending fare and rent steals and said that these struggles would lay the basis for the beginning of a coalition in the elections to defeat the Dewey-Farley conspiracy.

- We supported the demand of the Negro people for increased representation in our city government and specifically said that the election of a Negro Borough President for Manhattan was possible and urgent this year.

The naming of Negro candidates for that office by all parties has resulted in the election of the first Negro to a major executive post since Reconstruction Days following the Civil War. The election of Lewis S. Flagg as Municipal Court Judge in Brooklyn, of a Negro and of a Puerto Rican Assemblyman for the first time in the Bronx—all these are important victories in a drive which still has far to go.

- We supported the successful fight against the attempted tie-up between Dewey and certain Liberal Party leaders to foist a Republican Mayor (Javits) upon the people of New York behind a liberal facade.

- We gave vigorous support to the successful efforts of labor and the people to defeat Impellitteri in the Democratic primary and, after the primary, supported the drive to defeat Riegelman in the finals.

- When Impellitteri came back into the race, we urged the labor movement to take extraordinary unity measures to insure that neither Riegelman or Impellitteri would slip through in what was at that point a five-cornered race with the labor and progressive movement divided.

- When Impellitteri was once again knocked out and Riegelman's defeat virtually assured, we urged our readers to make the most of this new situation and to insure that the American Labor Party vote was not dispersed.

- We gave our full support to the campaign of George Blake Charney for District Attorney of New York because it gave a Communist leader an opportunity to appear before the voters, to present the position of a Communist spokesman, in the arena of political ideas, and to present before the people in a personal and dramatic form the whole fight against McCarthyism, against the Smith Act arrests and for peace. The conduct and effect of the Charney campaign, fully justified our support.

Some people criticized us for shifting our emphasis during the campaign—sometimes from week to week. But we are convinced that this was necessary as the situation changed. We may be open to criticism on the timing of these changes in emphasis and perhaps on occasion on the manner of emphasis.

But to have held to a static position in a changing situation would, we are convinced, have doomed us to sterility and isolation.

Our policy was at all times geared to bringing our readers closer to the people and, in first place, to the organized labor movement. We know for a fact that those of our readers who followed our policy strengthened their

ties with the people, especially with labor, and are today consequently in a position to play a still more vital role in the future.

ROBERT F. WAGNER, Jr. campaigned in the name of the New Deal. He made many important commitments to labor and the people: that he would go to Washington to fight for repeal of Taft-Hartley and the Walter-McCar-ran Act; that he would fight against the transit and rent steals and for a city FEPC and anti-discrimination program; that he would fight for more schools and hospitals.

Seventy percent of the people—and in many working-class districts 90 percent—voted for this program (whether behind Wagner, Halley or McAvoy). And it is to the credit of the ALP that it was in the forefront in raising these issues and made a vital contribution therefore to the entire campaign.

The people of New York—including those who did not vote at all—look to Wagner to fulfill his commitments. He cannot do this if he accepts the advice on economic policy given him yesterday by the New York Times or the McCarthyite advice given him by the Journal-American. He must reverse the concessions to McCarthyism that he made at times during the campaign and take the fight for a people's program to the people themselves.

But the people, especially labor, cannot be content to leave this fight to any individual. They should wage the good fight beginning right now—through their organizations and political committees and in the communities. And in this fight, the American Labor Party, which is so experienced in raising issues vigorously and sharply and in stimulating struggles, has an invaluable part to play.

OUT OF THESE STRUGGLES, in which labor has the responsibility to take the lead, can develop a whole new outlook for 1954. It is none too soon for labor to raise the question of labor representation on New York's delegation to Congress next fall. The fact that labor did not raise this question for the municipal campaign only makes it more urgent now.

The political conference which the State CIO Convention decided to call for next Spring will be looked to by the workers as a major point in New York political action.

Labor was in the forefront of the successful campaign to defeat Impellitteri and Riegelman. It can assure that in 1954 will see Dewey and Farley driven out of New York political life, guarantee the election of a bloc of New York Congressmen whose position will be pro-labor, pro-peace and anti-McCarthy, and send to Congress, on a fighting program, such men as former Congressman Vito Marcantonio.

New York labor—two million strong, has a decisive part to play in the affairs not only of our city and state but of our nation as well. The Daily Worker pledges its utmost in furthering this great purpose.

Chicago Demo Corruption Gets Rebuke

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The clearest trend in the county judicial contest here was the rebuke by the voters to the corrupt Democratic machine which has dominated the courts for 20 years. The Republicans took eight of the 14 contested judicial seats in the Superior and Circuit courts.

The Negro candidates who appeared on each of the two major party judicial slates were both defeated. It was clear these candidacies had been a token gesture to the Negro voters and that neither party exerted itself to end the jinxerow pattern in these courts. Sixteen other judicial seats were

won without contest by candidates who appeared on both tickets by prior agreement. No Negroes were among these guaranteed candidacies.

The election results made it clear that progressive forces had lost out because of a failure to concentrate their efforts in favor of a small selection of preferred candidates.

The CIO here, for example, issued wholesale judicial endorsements for the 16 bi-partisan candidates and for a dozen others, in deference to the party machines. The result was the defeat of the Negro candidates and the defeat of two of the four other judicial candidates who have some sort of a liberal record.

A proposed salary increase for aldermen and bailiffs was voted down.

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Marc

(Continued from Page 3)

debate still continues, the house is still divided. . . .

"For too long now, the ALP," he said, "has been a house divided against itself between us who believed in the American Labor Party as an effective political party nominating and electing candidates and those who I charged last April were attempting to force upon us the role of a pressure group. Throughout, we have been the representatives of the majority of the American Labor Party."

He declared that the "contest had reached a crisis" during the past year and that the crux of the debate centered around the issue of nominating or not nominating candidates for the 1953 municipal elections. "The great majority of the representatives of the enrolled voters decided to nominate candidates," he added, "based on the sameness on issues of all of the opposing parties and of the forces behind them. . . ."

"I reject the course of a purge of the minority. It is repugnant to the democratic principles to which I have subscribed throughout my political career. At the same time, I must reject the concept of continuing an illusion of the ALP today being an effective political party when in effect, as a result of the conditions I have described, the ALP is and will continue to be nothing but a pressure group."

Marcantonio said he would "continue to strive as an independent for the things which I have striven so hard."

In political circles it was reported that Marcantonio would run for Congress as an independent from the East Harlem 18th Congressional District he represented for seven terms.

State

(Continued from Page 1)

two to one. The plurality for the Republican county executive in Yonkers was only 47,251, way below the figure in other years, when GOP candidates defeat rivals anywhere from 80,000 to 125,000 votes.

Democrats jolted Republicans in Mount Vernon by electing Frank A. Carey for Comptroller.

Eight new assemblymen were elected to the State Assembly. The contests were split evenly between Republicans and Democrats, and a Republican was the winner in the only state senatorial contest.

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Gripping Production of 'Othello' Staged By Off-Broadway Group

By HARRY RAYMOND

The off-Broadway theatre is again displaying its leadership in the advancement of our cultural heritage this time with a vivid production of William Shakespeare's "Othello" in the Jan Hus Auditorium, 351 E. 74 St. In this little East Side playhouse, where admission prices range from \$2.40 to as low 78 cents, a group of spirited young artists, banded together in the Shakespeare Guild Festival Company, is presenting a deeply moving interpretation of the great tragedy.

It is a production that at once grips the audience with intense concentration on the central theme, the tragic fall of the noble Moor under the spell of Iago's vile intrigue, and his superb recovery and death amid the human wreckage wrought by Iago.

The play is produced by George Denham Ford, of the famous theatrical family who built theatres of that name in Washington and Baltimore. Earle Hyman, talented Negro actor, is starred in the title role.

Mr. Hyman, as well as William Thornton, who plays Iago and also directs the play; Blanche Chollet, as Desdemona; Jacqueline Brookes, as Iago's wife; and others of the cast, skillfully captures Shakespeare's passionate intensity of characterization through the many swift-moving scenes. These actors have mastered the art of speaking the mighty poetic lines with such rare naturalness that the audience is completely won by the author's poignant appeal to its sense of sympathy for human suffering.

What distinguishes "Othello" from Shakespeare's other great tragedies is its downright realism. It is a domestic tragedy without any ghosts crying for revenge or weird sisters brewing germs of evil in a cauldron. The scene of action is not in legendary times as in "King Lear." And Mr. Hyman and his fellow actors keep the dramatic action on a mortal level, adding to it, however, a clear note of universality.

Mr. Hyman plays the title role with dignity and he adds a special noble element to Othello's final agonies. Hyman's Othello is not a man enraged merely by sexual jealousy. To him Desdemona was the source from which ran the course of his life. It is his honesty and "free and open nature" that Iago seizes upon to overthrow and destroy his faith. In the end we again see the true Othello, that tender hero who was loved by Desdemona.

Iago is the most abominable of all Shakespeare's villains. The tendency of many actors has been to ham this part. But as played by Mr. Thornton, Iago becomes a humanly credible scoundrel, a subtle, odious individual with professional indifference to human suffering and contempt for all moral standards of decency. Mr. Thornton was so well inside his part that some members of a highly critical audience who saw the play with me hissed him when he stepped forward for a bow after the final curtain. Miss Chollet's Desdemona was a gentle, sweet Venetian lady, pathetically trapped in a terrible tragedy.

The Shakespeare Guild Festival Company is scheduled to continue playing "Othello" for three more weeks. This will be followed by a four weeks run of "Twelfth Night." The festival is scheduled to conclude with "Hamlet."

"Othello" is mounted in one simple direct setting of deep purple. It is designed by Donald Gold-

man. Original music for the production was composed by Cole-ridge-Taylor Perkinson.

The company plans to present its repertoire in all major cities throughout the country following the New York run. Current performances are on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings. There are Saturday matinees.

W. Z. Foster Hails 'China' Film; Anti-Godfrey Mail Deluges CBS

William Z. Foster was so impressed with the great new Stanley film "Battle For China" that he sat down and wrote this column an eloquent letter about it. We're happy to pass it on to our readers:

Dear David Platt:

Yesterday I had the pleasure of seeing the new film "Battle For China," at the Stanley Theater. It is tremendous and it certainly stands in the front ranks of the greatest documentary motion pictures ever made.

This is the story of the victorious fight of the People's Liberation Army, under the general leadership of the Communist Party and Mao Tse-tung to free China from the political riff-raff of domestic reactionaries and imperialists who have been eating at its vitals for so long.



The scope of the picture is tremendous. It shows the advance of the revolutionary liberation movement from its initial stages, with only a small army, until it finally develops into a vast, irresistible political and military force, sweeping the elements of reaction before it, destroying Chiang Kai-shek's American-equipped armies, and capturing one after another the great cities of China. The crossing of the broad Yangtze-

kiang river, one of the most decisive moments of the whole 29 years of civil and anti-imperialist war, is in my judgment the most spectacular and important scene ever put upon the screen.

In viewing this magnificent picture the thing that was borne home to me is the splendid revolutionary spirit and enthusiasm of the Chinese people. This literally saturates the whole film—in the militancy of the people's troops in combat, the supporting actions of the peasantry, the fabulous mass demonstrations of victory in the captured cities, and the radiant spirit of the people on every conceivable occasion. Chiang's troops, for all their vast superiority in numbers (at the start) and their up-to-date American military equipment, never had a chance against this blazing people's army of liberation.

The stupendous revolutionary movement of the Chinese people for independence which is so vividly and stirring portrayed in the film "Battle For China," is a forecast of similar people's revolutions for independence all over Asia—not to mention Africa, Latin America, and other colonial and semi-colonial areas. The great film at the Stanley, a real inspiration to every understanding worker, can bring only the deepest alarm and pessimism to all imperialists and their hangers-on. The hopes of Wall Street to subjugate China are gone forever.

Comradely,

BILL FOSTER.

CBS-TV says the mail condemning Arthur Godfrey for his public firing of singer Julius La Rosa is coming in sackfuls. "There's never been such a deluge in the history of radio or TV." Letters supporting Godfrey make up a ridiculously small percentage of the mail.

Featured in the November issue of the progressive monthly "Jewish Life" is an eight-page, carefully documented article by Charles R. Allen, Jr., answering the question "Is McCarthy anti-Negro?" The article shows how the Wisconsin Senator's anti-Negro feelings cropped out during his book-burning hearings. It exposes McCarthy's anti-Negro connections, including his backing by fabulously wealthy, white-supremacist Texas oil tycoons. The wide anti-McCarthy resistance of the Negro people, expressed in the press and pulpit, is also discussed.

Show business is beginning to feel the effects of the unjust McCarran-Walters immigration law, writes Mason Robertson, People's World columnist. He quotes a leading trade paper as saying the law has cut into box office receipts across the nation because of the difficulty in getting new foreign performers into the U. S. The law requires "close checking of the activities of foreign show people who seek visas and they must be cleared by the U. S. Consul in whatever area he visited during recent years. Since show people do a lot of traveling, this means endless paper work and delays running into months with checks by consul officials in each country visited. And, of course, if the actor or circus performer was careless enough to let himself be signed into performing in an Eastern European country, it is practically impossible to be cleared."

Lovers of early silent films will find some interesting treasures at Club Cinema (430 Sixth Ave.), which is devoting all of November to films showing how the movies grew out of the peep-hole stage to become the \$2,000,000,000 industry it is today. The program for this coming weekend (Nov. 6-8) includes: "March of the Movies," a March of Time survey of films made between 1903 and 1937, with old-time favorites and well-known titles; "A Film Johnnie," with Charlie Chaplin; "The Life and Death of 9413-A Hollywood Extra"—made in 1928 on a shoestring; "The Perils of Pauline" (most famous of the silent "serials"), with Pearl White; "Behind the Scenes in the Walt Disney Studio." Performances at 8:30 and 10.

on the scoreboard— by lester rodney

Picking a Lulu

TAKING OUR SECOND crack at picking the football winners—last week a decidedly mediocre 15 and 8 record—we'll lead off with a Blue Plate Special to end all Blue Plate Specials. (Our special last week wasn't bad, picking twice-licked Penn State to upset unbeaten West Virginia. Missed by one point, 20-19, which is good enough for those who make friendly wagers.)

Today we give you—ta ra ta daaaaaa—PENN to upset Notre Dame. The unbeaten and running-away South Benders, ranked off by themselves as the nation's number one, with none among Oklahoma, Purdue, Georgia Tech, Pitt and Navy having been able to hold them under four touchdowns, are the biggest favorite on the board, rating 3 t.d.s. over the sturdy archaically coached sons of old Penn, who have been belted by California (40-0), Ohio State and Michigan.

The theory here is not necessarily that Notre Dame is over-rated, but that after the rash of supervalues the leaning may be toward the complacent, and that Penn has a lot of rugged football players who could come up on Franklin Field for a very intense effort, especially defensively, with a leader of the caliber of tackle Shanafelt setting the pace. One of those inspirational things. At least it figures closer than 3 T.D.S.

Don't go turning your television set to see how wrong I can be. The "Game of the Week" doled out through General Motors is the so-whatish Northwestern-Wisconsin thing. Which I suppose is still better than the four game "Panorama" monstrosity originally scheduled and dropped after the customer reaction to the first one.

Well, having made the big plunge, the rest is "easy."

SYRACUSE climbs that big hill and stops oncoming Cornell on lovely Schoellkopf Field. DARTMOUTH'S new-found life prevails over Columbia, which has tired players. PENN STATE, ranking from the near thing last week, and a tough, sound club, defeats Fordham's new Miami-gained glory. NAVY bounces back to beat Duke in a mild upset. PRINCETON still the most professional of the Big Three when the heat goes on, over Harvard, ARMY over North Carolina State. YALE over Temple.

Also: FLORIDA over Georgia, OKLAHOMA rolling for its bowl spot over Missouri, GEORGIA TECH over Clemson, SOUTH CAROLINA to ambush North Carolina, MISSISSIPPI STATE over Tulane's out-shot team, KENTUCKY over Vanderbilt, RICE over Arkansas, SMU over Texas A&M, BAYLOR over Texas and into the Cotton Bowl spot.

In the midwest, ILLINOIS heads Pasadena-ward by beating Michigan, WISCONSIN too strong for Northwestern, MINNESOTA keeps rolling behind Geil over Indiana, IOWA beats Purdue, MICHIGAN STATE adds to the woes of the Ohio State grandstand quarterbacks at Columbus (how long can THAT coach last?). KANSAS STATE, back in its class after meeting the Oklahoma mangle, takes Kansas.

To the westward, USC stops Rose-scenting Stanford, which will be good news to the idle UCLA, and CALIFORNIA over Washington.

Ah! Baseball News!

THE NEWS from Philadelphia is that Eddie Joost is the new manager, replacing Jimmy Dykes. With the A's joining the parade and ending their disastrous juncrow policy this fall, it was clear to those who knew that there either had to be a drastic change in Dykes or a new manager. From what Negro players in the American League told me, Dykes was hardly the man to handle a team introducing democracy for the first time.

Joost, the veteran 37-year-old shortstop from Frisco, is both well respected as a baseball man, and well liked by the players. He must know a thing or two about the game, too. At least he was smart enough to make himself over into one of the game's top performers after being sent to the minor leagues as a National League failure at the age of 28.

THE RESTORATION of the sacrifice fly rule is good news to the hitters. It means a gain of batting average points to many, especially to the long-hitting, clean-up type batters.

What it means is that with a runner on third and less than two out, if the batter hits a sacrifice fly enabling the runner to score, he is no longer charged with a time at bat, but is credited with a sacrifice, as in a successful bunt play moving a man along.

This was the original rule, and was ended in 1931 on the theory that you can't credit a batter with the intent to sacrifice when he hits a long fly. However, most players feel that even if that is partly true, it is also true that a batter with the ability to step up and stroke one out deep enough to score the run with the run on the line should get credit for it, and that there is such a thing as swinging to loft one.

The Dodger who figures to benefit most from the change is Roy Campanella. It isn't going to hurt the likes of Ted Williams, Stan Musial, Monte Irvin, Larry Berra and Ed Mathews, either.

As for the rule that players must henceforth carry their gloves in with them every inning, this is going to hurt those who have mastered the theatrical trick of making the third out, flipping the ball toward the mound and their glove back over their shoulder all on the dead run while coming in toward the dugout with all eyes and the TV cameras on them.

\$\$\$\$ Acknowledgments

THANKS TO some friends of Washington Heights for the sum of \$35 rounded up for our fund drive. Also to a group of friends in Brooklyn Heights for \$20. (Too bad there are no Bronx Heights and Queens Heights.) From a Manhattan doctor, \$5. Five dollars in the memory of Joe Gordon, a seaman. Ten dollars from Flatbush:

Previously acknowledged	\$1,083.00
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Mississippi Gov. Tries to Save School Jimcrow City

By ABNER W. BERRY

Stung by the pressure for abolition of school jimcrow, and pressed by racist mores to maintain the so-called bi-racial segregated society Gov. Hugh White of Mississippi, has called this week for legislative action to equalize the state's white and Negro schools. But his call for \$49 million-a-year appropriation is a pipe dream on one hand and either a bribe or a delusion to the embattled Negroes, for the facts of Mississippi's educational life belie the Governor's efforts.

Current figures show that to equalize instructional costs would require an expenditure this year

of some \$15 million dollars. More precisely, the state spends \$7,400,000 to educate 496,000 Negro children and allots nearly \$22 million for the education of 390,000 white children.

But then the Governor is up against the ugly fact that Mississippi has more than 546 high schools for white students and less than 130 for Negroes. There are 15 agricultural high schools for white children and five for Negroes. How much would it require to build 300-odd modern high school structures? It hasn't been figured out but it is estimated to be far beyond the \$49 million which the Governor has asked the legislature to appropriate.

There are still other obstacles to

the attainment of the Governor's separate-but-equal dream. There is the matter of one-teacher schools—49 for white pupils and 1,277. How much would it cost the state to build more than 1,200 schools and remove the Negro children from the churches, tenant's houses just plain shacks? Not less than \$10 million, to be sure. And once that were accomplished it would be necessary to hire just about 3,000 additional teachers.

Is the Governor ready to build three Negro senior state colleges 14 state junior colleges for Negroes so as to equalize the present five white senior state colleges and 14 state junior colleges for whites? With only minor variations, James F. Byrnes, the racist gover-

nor of South Carolina, is launching the same kind of "equalization" program as that begun in Mississippi. But like the Mississippi plan it is doomed to failure, for the facts plainly show that the only workable equalization plan is full integration of the school system. And it is time that the South came fully into the Union.

It is not some tricky legal point which the U. S. Supreme Court will be deciding when it rules on school segregation in some 17 states and the District of Columbia next December. It will be asked to decide whether the robbery of Negro school children of hundreds of millions of dollars annually can continue under cover of the separate-but-equal myth.

(Continued from Page 3)
civil rights and community spokesman in Bedford-Stuyvesant, Flagg represented a coalition movement of Negroes and white citizens against Deweyism and Democratic machine politics.

Gladwin, first Negro ever nominated by Bronx Democrats to the Assembly, and Torres, the first Puerto Rican on the Democratic slate, also won by handsome majorities over combined opposition. In the Fifth A. D., where he fills the vacancy left by David Ross who was elected to the City Council, Torres received 11,228 votes. His three opponents combined totaled 6,729.

Gladwin, who like Torres fills a vacancy in the Assembly, this one left by Louis Peck who also moved on to the Council, obtained 15,240. This was a majority of 6,431 over his three opponents.

WAGNER'S VICTORY

Wagner's victory swept Brooklyn, the Bronx, Manhattan and Richmond, but in Queens the Republicans abetted by the Farley-dominated Democratic machine of James A. Roe, managed to eke out an 824 margin for Riegelman.

Wagner's hoped-for majority of 500,000 fell short but it still was the largest since William O'Dwyer won by 693,758 in 1945 with ALP endorsement.

Wagner's 361,000 plurality was topped, however, by Abe Stark, Democratic candidate for President of the City Council. The Brownsville clothier and philanthropist emerged as the No. 1 vote-getter in the city with a 408,053 plurality.

GEROSA'S VOTE

Lawrence Gerosa, Bronx construction contractor and Democratic candidate for Comptroller, received 978,389, the lowest polled by any of the victorious citywide candidates. One reason for his lower vote, according to observers, was his failure to explain charges of "bribe" and "fraud" scandals involving his construction company back in the late thirties with city contracts.

Gerosa also was linked to red-baiting elements and to reactionary figures in the Democratic Party, a connection that could not endear him to the masses of anti-Dewey and new Deal-minded voters who catapulted the Democrats into City Hall.

McAvoy's total of 54,372 was about 2.5 percent of the Mayoralty vote and exceeded the 1.5 percent estimated for him by the Daily News straw poll. He ran behind his running mates, Arthur Schutler, candidate for Comptroller, and Charles I. Stewart, for President of the City Council.

Schutler led the ALP ticket with 62,094 and Stewart received 58,977.

COUNCIL SEATS

Two Republicans were elected to the City Council, and the Democrats continued their overwhelming majority there with 23. A Republican, Robert E. Barnes, beat out Democrat Milton M. Levin in the Queen's Fourth District and Stanley M. Isaacs, minority leader, was returned from Manhattan as that borough's lone GOP Councilman.

The Democrats will have a 15 vote majority in the Board of Estimate. Only the two votes of James A. Lundy, Queens Borough President, who managed to defeat his Democratic opponent in a nip-and-tuck fight, will be in opposition.

Denounce Violation Of Pledges Made to American Indians

By Federated Press

Congress and the Interior Dept. are trying to "solve the Indian problem" by abruptly revoking federal protections and services, the Association on American Indian Affairs said here. "The conscience of America must awaken," it warned, "if the worst Indian betrayal in a hundred years is to be averted."

This abandonment of legal responsibility and the "present anti-Indian mood" in Washington has produced "a crisis more acute than any that has faced the Indians in our time," Association president Oliver La Farge declared. "A sudden end of federal safeguards that protect Indian citizenship nor remedy widespread Indian poverty, ill health and ignorance that are the real 'Indian problem,'" he said.

LaFarge charged that Interior Dept. officials under Sec. Douglas McKay and congressional committees are ignoring the "tragic history" of state and local discrimination against Indians. Hastily-drawn transfer bills are being in-dorsed and "pushed headlong toward enactment without public

hearings or notice to the Indians," he said.

One of these, public law 280, passed the 83rd Congress in August. The new law opens the way to state civil and criminal jurisdiction over Indian communities regardless of local conditions and without consultation with the tribes themselves.

LaFarge pointed out that his group is fighting two crucial court cases in which state or local officials are seeking to legalize discrimination against Indians. Arizona has appealed a federal court decision that the state's social security program for the disabled, excluding Indians, is in conflict with the 14th amendment. San Diego county, Calif., similarly refused to accept the judgment of a California superior court that county relief discrimination against Indians is illegal. St. Charles, S. D., public school authorities refused for an entire school year to enroll Indian children.

Three other bills now pending in Congress were cited by LaFarge as examples of federal abdication of responsibility to the Indians. Adoption of these measures, he said, would repudiate "promises of a century, on the basis of which Indian tribes ceded most of the U.S. to the nation—promises that Indian tribal organizations would be recognized, Indian customs respected. Indians' property safeguarded."

What's On?

Coming

SUNDAY FORUM presents in celebration of the "Soviet Union-Socialism's 36th birthday" with speakers David Goldway, Jessica Smith and chairman Alexander Trachtenberg. Songs by Laura Duncan. Sun., Nov. 8 at 8:15 p.m. Refreshments. Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) Contr. \$1.

ATTENTION PEOPLE of Brighton Beach! An important lecture by Dr. Joseph B. Furst, prominent psychiatrist on problems of marriage and family life. Sun., Nov. 8, 8:30 p.m. Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave.

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National

(Continued from Page 3)

and crime-ridden politicians in both parties."

Williams' victory over Hetfield the statement said, was made possible by "a vigorous coalition of labor, liberal Democrats and independent Republicans whose sharp attacks on McCarthyism, red-baiting and Taft-Hartleyism won them the support of the people."

"It is significant that among the issues tackled by Williams was support of big power negotiations and a seat for India in the Korea peace conference."

"The victory for the charter referendum in Newark," the CP said, "is another highlight. The red-baiting offensive against charter reform led by Commissioner Keenan went down to resounding defeat."

The loose coalition of labor and liberal forces that made the defeat of Troast and Hetfield possible can consolidate those victories only if there is an upsurge of independent political activity in the next year."

In addition to New Jersey, which gave Eisenhower the most dramatic rebuke in Tuesday's election, other votes showed the national revulsion setting in to the cold war, the McCarthyite and the "What's-good-for-General-Motors-is-good-for-America" concepts of the Republican Administration.

In spite of a far-reaching Eisenhower plea for Republican victories everywhere and for all candidates, made a few days before the elections, the GOP lost every one of the four major contests in which the President made a special bid.

Democratic leaders like Adlai Stevenson and national chairman Stephen A. Mitchell hailed the "impressive gains" as proof of a "clear change of sentiment" since 1952.

CUT HOUSE MAJORITY

By winning the New Jersey congressional seat, Democrats cut the GOP majority in the House. The House lineup now is: Republicans, 218; Democrats, 215, Independent, 1 and one vacancy.

Californians will vote on Nov. 10 to fill the vacancy for Congress in the 24th District which is Los Angeles County, and most Republicans are privately conceding that here too the vote will go against them. This district has formerly been represented by the GOP.

Stevenson, the Democratic presidential candidate last year, said the results show "many people in many places have expressed renewed confidence in Democrats and the constructive record of the Democratic Party."

"I am not sure what the returns mean in all cases," he added. "But it looks as though the fruit of Republican promises and performance is dissatisfaction, disillusion and defeat."

"REBUKE TO DULLES"

The public temper, as shown in New York City where the Democrats routed the Dewey camp and nationally where Republicans

either lost or barely held their posts, was expressed by Averell Harriman, who had actively campaigned for the victorious Democratic New York City mayor Robert F. Wagner, Jr.

Harriman said the returns were "a public rebuke to the arrogant Dulles foreign policy."

This statement seemed to reflect growing awareness among Democratic leaders that the people were increasingly dubious of the cold-war atom-bomb provocations of the Secretary of State and of the arms profiteering program at home which is deepening the domestic crisis, resulting in mass unemployment, highest consumer prices in history, and chaos in farm economy. It was this national unrest, too, which resulted in a new re-echoing of New Deal, Rooseveltian phrases and concepts by Democrats in Tuesday's election—a public pulse-feeling which found the beat definitely anti-Eisenhower.

The Democrats scored major victories in Buffalo, upstate New York communities and cities, Iowa, Ohio, and Connecticut.

Such an outspoken reactionary as Rep. Daniel A. Reed, New York Republican chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, admitted that Tuesday's vote was a rebuff to the GOP.

"Apparently the people have given their answer in no uncertain terms," he said, "as to what they wanted and did not get." Reed said the people wanted lower taxes.

Democratic Sen. Lester C. Hunt of Wyoming thought the city vote—the workers—had been a major factor in the elections. "The city vote," he said, "expressed dissatisfaction with the continued high cost of living."

"The people don't like to be under a government so completely dominated by millionaires," he added.

OTHER STATES

Here is a picture of the anti-Republican trend:

OHIO: In Columbus a political novice, Maynard E. Sensenbrenner, former chief clerk of the Ohio Civil Service Commission, defeated Republican incumbent Robert T. Oestreicher for Mayor in one of the biggest political upsets in Columbus history.

In Cleveland Democratic State Sen. Anthony J. Celebrezze routed Republican William J. McDermott for Mayor. McDermott, the defeated Republican candidate had put his main reliance on red-baiting, in the course of which he displayed a copy of the Daily Worker and called attention to the headline, "Aim to Bar McCarthyite as Mayor of Cleveland." The voters however, achieved that aim.

CONNECTICUT: Major Democratic victories were scored in New Haven and Hartford, where Republicans lost for the first time in years.

IOWA: Davenport elected its first Democratic mayor in 20 years. Walter Beuse defeated Republican Clemens A. Werner 12,318 votes to 8,074.

LOUISVILLE: Democrats who lost this No. 1 city of Kentucky and Jefferson County to Republicans last year swung back to the win column by electing Democrat Andrew Broaddus as mayor.

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